ad heard gentlemen say that Owen's Report was stolen at of the mails before they half reached their destina-ges. Why not spend movey for this purpose? Mr. Burler said they knew nothing of the

ork, and the publication of it was premature. He sould like to know how so many valuable books, paid or by the Senate, got into the book-stores, and how so many public documents were found in the stores for rapping up groceries.

Mr. Hunter expressed his opposition to

printing books to gratify individuals looking for distinction. It has led to mischief. He asked if the book had been written, or had the Senator from Texas seen the

Mr. Houston replied he did not like to

read manuscript, and therefore wanted to see it in priot.

Mr. Hunter.—Has the work been written? Mr. Housron-The reports have, and the epartment is waiting for an order to send them in.

Mr. Huster—I desire to dispose of the

Mr. Houston repeated the amount of expense

Mr. Prance said the work was not written on the 4th of March.

Mr. Hamlin remarked the resolution would to the benefit of a certain publisher, and in making they had already gone too far.

book making they had already gone too far.

Mr. BORLAND said, seeing Bartlett so anxious nt the work, he thought he wanted the job of publish Mr. Douglas would not consent to the pub

Ecation without knowing what the work is, and on its motion the resolution was laid on the table.

After another short executive session, the

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The returns are still very imperfect. Pratt Democrat, is elected to Congress in the 1st District by about 1,200 plurality. The 1st, 11d, 11ld, XXth and XXIst Senatorial Districts have elected Democratic

SECOND DISHATOR. New-Haven, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. No express arrangements were made for the clection returns, and full details cannot be given before tomorrow. Enough is known to insure the election of all four Democratic members of Congress by large maover 600 each.

orines_over 600 each.

The Democratic State ticket is elected by
the people. Both Houses of the Legislature are Danocratic, and the Lower House has a large majority gainst the Maine Law men as far as ascertained In New-London Co. 20 of the 28 Representatives are for the Maine Law-15 are Whigs, crate, with 2 in North Stooington to hear from. The same County elected one Whig and two Democratic Senators, the Whig from the VIIth District. In Hartford County, all the Senators are

ocrats. The Representatives stand 12 Whigs, 17 ocrats, and 8 to hear from. In New-Haven County, there are elected one My end one Democratic Senstor, and one is very scubtful, viz.: in the Vth District. The Representatives stand 12 Whigs, 17 Democrate, with Prospect to lear from—a majority of them being for the Maine Law.

In Fairfield County, Democratic Senators are elected in the Xth and Xth Districts. The Hild or Xilth District is Whig. The Representatives stand 20 pamocrats, 4 Whigs, with 6 to hear from.

Concord (N. H.) Municipal Election. CONCORD, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. At the second trial for the election of Mayor

bday, Gen. Joseph Low, Democrat, received 828 votes gainst 635 for Richard Bradley, the opposing candi-ate. The Democrats have 5 of the 7 Aldermen and 11 of

Portland Municipal Election.

PORTLAND, Mc., Tuesday, April 5, 1853.

At the election of Mayor to-day, Cahoon,
Whig, had 1,413; Neal Dow, Temperance, 353; Fox,
lemocrat, 611; Fenedon, Free Soll, 25; scattering, 99.
The Whigs have 4 of the 7 Aldermen, and 12 of the 21
Convoluence.

Cincinnati Municipal Election.

Our municipal Election.
Circinnati Municipal Election.
Circinnati, Tuesday, April 5, 1853
Our municipal election passed off quietly sterdry. The returns are not yet complete, but thus k, those for Councilmen and School Trustees, show an nerwhelming majority for Free Schools. Platt, the lader of the Catholic movement against the Schools, va defeated for Councilor in the Ward which elected like for the past two years.
The Democratic candidate for Mayor is probably setted.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Boston, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The bark Gay Head, from Cape Town Feb. arrived this morning. She reports that the steam propeller West

Find, from New York via Ascension, for Australia, put no Cape Town Feb. 7, with trouble among her pasengers. She would sail again about Feb. 20. The ship Faneuil Hall, from New-York, with

cal for the Japan Exploring Expedition, was in port, miting orders.

The ship Saesusa, from New-York for Ausndia, sailed from Table Bay February 10. The ship Medora, from New-York for Aus-

nlis, arrived January 31, and would sail about Febru-Capt. Holmes, the U. S. Consul at Cape lown, writes home that he was engaged most of his

me in settling troubles among the passengers of the Nest Wind and Medora. The captain of the Gay Head says that when

he West Wind came in she had two captains, but the cast nature of the trouble he did not learn. The attempt by the English Governor to

take peace is still going on, but the colonists still de-tare against any peace which does not expel the Kafr from their midst. Mosech, with whom the English lately fought

severe battle, is now quite friendly, and has severely nished some of his sub chiefs for encroachments on British, killing seven of them, and taking away ir property.

Messrs. R. Edwards and W. Inglis, Wesleyan ssionaries, had been expelled from the Traus Vanl, Boer Republic, for writing to the English author s, charging that the Boers sold the Kaffir children iom they captured in war, into Slavery. On the al, the Missionsries offered to show that such had een actually the case, but it did not avail, and they re expelled.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, of the span Expedition, which sailed Feb. 2, as before rerted, left without waiting for her consorts, in conmence of numerous descritons. After she sailed be body of one of her men was found on the shore, th his clothes in a bundle on his back. He had been owned while attempting to desert.

Jeffersonville (Ind.) City Bonds:

The following dispatch comes to us over the signa-lites of "Silas W. Leonard, Chairman; and George F. Ewing, Secretary,"—Rep.] JEFFERSON, Ind. Tuesday, April 4, 1833. The citizens of Jeffersonville, Indiana, called Inceting and entered their protest against negotiating, rough George F. Savitz, the Agent of the City Count, the Bonds of said City for \$100,000, now in the mark. Said negotiation is considered confrary to the City factor and filegal. Don't touch the Bonds.

be I. S. Steam Frigate Saranne Ashore. SAVANNAH, Monday, April 4, 1853. A boat from the U. S. steam frigate Saranac A boat from the U.S. steam ringate estrained, opt Long, from Havana for this port, reports the friebadly ashore at Warsaw Sound. She led Havana Tuesday, and got ashore on Sunday afternoon, at felock. A quantity of coal was thrown overboard to then the ship. Some of her officers came here to prove assistance. The frigate is in a bad predicament, as a blowing heavily.

Navigation on Lake Erie. CLEVELAND, Tuesday, April 5, 1833. The steamers Southerner and America arbed here this morning from Dunkirk, fully laden with leds. The navigation between this port and Dunkirk

The Philadelphia Murder Case.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 5, 1883.
The jury was completed in Spring's case this bring, by selecting the twelfth juror.
The Attorney-General is opening the case.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 5, 1883.
The Complete is now en-

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is now en-seed on Spring's trial. The evidence, however, con-aces nothing new.

The Charleston Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 4, 1853.

The U. S. Mail steamsnip Southerner, Capt.

ster, arrived here at daylight yesterday (Sunday)

straing.

The steamship James Adger, for New York,

Destructive Fire in Charlestou-Twenty Houses Burned.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 4, 1833. At 3 o'clock on Monday morning a fire occurred on the west side of King, above Morris at, which destroyed twenty houses. The aggregate loss was \$35,000, of which \$4 400 was insured at the Agency of the Hartford Companies, Mesera. Hayden, Brothers Co. No lives were lost.

The St. Lawrence River.

Ogdenseugh, Tuesday, April 5, 1833.

The St. Lawrence River is now clear of ice, and vessels are leaving freely. The regular lines of steamers will be put on Monday.

Steam-Boiler Explosion-Many Injured.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The boiler in Phelps & Jordan's Rolling rill at Covington exploded at noon to-day, and de-stroyed the building. Eight persons were dangerously wounded, and a great number were injured, as about 200 persons were working at and around the building. The boiler was carried 200 feet, and fell into the Lick-ing River. The explotion is attributed to the neglect of the regimer.

Navigation on Lake Price

Burralo, Tuesday, April 5, 1853.

The steamer Mayflower arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing 100 passengers from Desroit. She encountered no obstructions. The steamer Mo-hawk arrived at 9 o'clock. The Buckeye State leaves at 12 M. Several vessels with large cargoes clear to day. There is no ice on the North Shore. Weather

Forgeries-Southern Mail Failure

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 5, 1853.

A forged check for \$350 on Ober & Me-Konkey was paid to-day at the Fell's Point Bank. A man named Ownley, purporting to hall from Ballimore, has been arrested in Richmond for forging a check for

We have no mail to-night south of Richmond.

Wisconsin Railroads.

Mil.wauker, Monday, April 4, 1853.

Arrangements have been completed with Eishop & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., for the immediate prosecution of the "Lake Shore Railroad," which it is the intention to complete to the Illinois State line within the current year. The Chicago Company have an-nounced their purpose to build their half of the Road in the same time.

The Stepmship United States at New-Orlean

New Orleans, Saturday, April 2, 1853.
The steamship United States, from New-York 25th ult., direct, is below.

Fire at West Claremont, N. H .- Loss of Life. Bosron, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. A Dispatch, dated Claremont, N. H., April 5, says that the house of Arnold Farr, of West Claremont, was burnt last night, and that three children perished in the flames.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 2, 1853.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,600 bales at firm prices. Stock SE3,600 bales. Mess FORK dull at \$14. LARD—Sales of 2,000 kegs Prime at 10c. Ohio Fuora—Sales 5,000 bbls at \$4. Fair Sugar 4jc. Prime Molasses \$20c.

Canal Message of the Governor-Executive Session-The Temperance Bill. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The Governor sent in a Canal Message this morning. It is his early views revemped to screw up the wavering of his own party, but the tackling isn't strong enough.

The Executive Session was small potatoes: most of the nominations were of Notaries. The Harbor-Masters are postponed until it is ascertained whether their nominations would be respect-fully considered, and after the Governor has another talk with the New-York members.

The Temperance Bill enjoyed a resurrection of two hours this afternoon. It may be allowed to have one or two more awakings before it is put to its long sleep. It is barely possible that the question may be sent to the people.

The Safety Fund Circulating Bank-note Bill was again set aside. It will die unacted on.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. New York Police bill was referred to the New York Senators.

The Constitutional amendments were tak-

Mr. Coolky replied to Mr. McMurray. The hour of Executive Session having ar wed all the nominations of the Governor were an-ounced and referred. Among them are Jeremish riggs, for Superintendent of Onondaga, Salt Springs Briggs, for Superintendent of Ononouga, and Darius A. Ogden, Canal Appraiser, in place

No nominations for Harbor Masters were an-

Mr. Cooley moved to confirm at once all th

Mr. Barcock objected. He hoped the debate the Constitutional Amendments would proceed, and oved to that effect.

The Senate then resumed Legislative busices, and proceeded with the discussion.

The following message was received from the Gov.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, &

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, April 5, 1853.

To the Seaste and Assembly:

I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of making immediate appropriations to secure some essential improvement of the Eric and Owengo Canals. There is reason to apprehead that the commerce of these Canals will be seriously emisaressed unless the improvements suggested in my Annual Message, and recommended by the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer, in their Reports to the Legislature, are made at the earliest practicable period. Great anxiety is expressed on this subject by the Forwarders and Boatmen using our Public Works. On the first day of June next there will be a compisee line of enlarged locks on the Eric Canal between Albany and itufiale. A large number of boats, capable of carrying 240 runs, and adapted to the "Enlargement," have been built during the past winter, and will be placed upon the Canal and brought into use when the new locks are completed. I suggested in my annual message that it was "very important te allow the enlarged boats to be introduced at this time, although their whole capachy cannot be used immediately. There will soon be a decicionery of boats, unless the number built in each year shall count the number destroyed by time and use. This will be very injurious to the commerce of the Canals. The forwarders and boatmen are anxiens to build their boats of full size, that they may not lose their investments in this kind of property. These vessels will not be able to carry ever 130 tons at first, yet they will meet the increased demands of commerce, while the quantity they can carry will not give them such advantages as to destroy the value of the present class of boats. These cap be run with profit until they are worn out or pieced upon the lateral canals. Many of the smaller boats can be lengthened, and all give them such advantages as to destroy the value of the present class of boats. These can be run with profit until they are worn out or placed upon the lateral canala. Many of the smaller boats can be lengtheased, and all will be able to make their trips in less time than heretofore. The number now navigating the Canala is computed to be about 4,000, and their value about \$2,000,000. They constitute the means of support to their owners, many of whom have invested all their property of a meritoriaus class of citizens, should be avoisted.

The Canal Commissioners state in their Report that "At many points on the maddle and eastern divisions, and to a far greater extent on the western division, many of the bends in the Canal are too short, and the Canal too narrow, to pass boats of nucle greater length and winth than those now in use.

"They have not the authority to make the improvements necessary to afford the enlarged boats a ready passegs. If such are to be brought into use next season, these improvements must be authorized by the Legislature of Canal Board.

"The old Eric Canal was forty feet wide at the top water line, and 28 feet at the bottom. A very considerable portion of the line, where there has been no enlargement, is no wider now than originally construed.

"A large proportion of the boats now in use are 14 feet 6 inches wade, 'from cutside to outside,' at the head of the floor timbers, the extreme width of a boat that can pass the enlarged locks loaded is, at the same point, the boad of her floor timbers, 15 feet 7 inches. Many of this class are now building. It is plain to be seen that unless greater width is given to the bottom of the old cenal, the navigation must be greatly obstructed by the wedging of boats in the narrower positions of the bod cenal, the navigation must be greatly obstructed by the wedging of boats in the hear owners.

"The trade during the past season has been seriously

structed by the weeging of occurs in as of the line.

"The trade during the past season has been seriously embarrassed for the want of breasth in the Canal at many points to allow the largest of the old class of boots to pass each other loaded, and without the improvement of the old Canal, it the enlarged boats are brought into use, it is certain that these enabarrassments will be ambigued. ed. It is therefore of the utmost importance, in order

that the enlarged beats may be brought into use, that the Commissioners should be authorized to make the ne-cessary improvements before the opening of navigation

direct consequence, the aggregate tunnage of boats on the Canal has been inadequate to do the business offered for transportion. For the want of means to do the busi-ness promptly, Canal freights have advanced for the last two years, in the face of a reduction of Canal tolls, and a large trade of many hundred thousand tons has thus been forced into other channels.

"Boats of the old size have not been built in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of the trade became the

numbers to meet the wants of the trade because the public expectation that the canal would soon have capapublic expectation that the canal would soon have capa-city for larger boats, rendering those of the old suc-comparatively uscless. Enlarged boats have not been built in any considerable numbers, because of the un-certainty that exists up to this time as to when they can be brought into use,

"This widening and straightening of the old canals, which can be done at a comparatively small expense, is recommended merely as a temporary relief to the trade, by drawing upon the canal a sufficient number of boats to meet in part is immediate demands."

Mr. McAlpine, the State Engineer, says in his report to the Legislature, that "he has submitted to the Canal Board an estimate of the cost of raising the banks for

to the Legislature, that "he has submitted to the Canai Board an estimate of the cost of raising the banks for the entire length of the Frie Canal, where the enlargement has not been made, so as to obtain a depth of five feet of water." That the estimated cost of the proposed improvements is as follows:

Eastern Division. \$90,648
Middle Division 78,500
Western Division 364,819

Total. \$333,967

He also states "that the use of eplarged boats will require an enlargement and improvement of the channel way. The elevation of the water on the plan recommended would furnish an additional width. On the straight portions of the Canal, two boats of the enlarged size, drawing three feet of water could pass each other. At the curves, and at some places where the writin of the present Canal has been contracted, it will be necessary to increase the width to permit two boats of this size to pass each other."

present Canal has been contracted, it will be necessary to increase the width to permit two boats of this size to pass each other."

"It is believed that boats of the enlarged size will be gradually introduced to replace those annually worn out; and that these improvements in the channel-way can be made from year to year, so as to increase the capacity and to reduce the cost of transportation until the enlargement can be completed."

The State Engineer also states "that the performance of this work will reduce the cost of the completion of the enlargement about \$200,000. In other words, the stim of \$334,000 would be required in this plan for the temporary facilities which it would afford while the enlargement is in progress.

It appears from Mr. McAlpine's statement that the expenditure of a sum for temporary purposes, less in amount than one year's interest upon the debt it is proposed to create for the completion of our public works, will doubte its capacity—will admit of the introduction of the enlarged boats—will cheapen transportation, without creating any additional burden of debt, and will obviate the danger that the commerce of the Canals may be injuriously embarrassed, if not disastrously obstructed during the coming season.

The State Engineer also informs the Legislature that "the following work is required for the safety of the Canal, viz: The construction of four aqueducts in Montgomery County, west of Scheharie Creek; of the second Locks at Nos. 2, 34 and 39 to 42, several waste weirs and culverts; a dam and feeder at Rome; a culvert at Albion; the aqueduct over the Oak Orchard Creek and

culverts; a dam and feeder at Rome; a culvert at Al-bion; the aqueduct over the Oak Orchard Creek and the Ship Locks at Black Rock."

bion; the squeezes over the Ship Locks at Black Rock."

The opinions which are expressed by the Canal Commissioners and the Fiste Logineer in their reports, and the recommendations which is submitted to the Legislature at the opening of its session, in favor of immediate legislation to secure such improvements of the Erie and Oswego Canals, that they could be navigated by the enlarged boats, are strengthened by the result of an expension, the Oswego Canala, that they could be navigated by the en-larged boats, are strengthened by the result of an ex-amination made during the winter, to ascertain the number of boats now used upon the canals. It appears that their number in 1847 was 3,991, while their present number is 3,404, showing a dumination of 587.

There has also been a falling off from the tunnage. This aiarming result shows, that unless numediate measures are adopted to admit of the new and enlarged vessels, the cost of transportation must be increased.

vessels, the cost of transportation must be increased, and the business diverted into other channels, in conse and the business of vertex into other channels, in consequence of the wint of bosts. A large portion of these now in use were built in 1847, or prior to that time, and are becoming old and until for the purposes of transportation. The Trade and Tunnage Report, prepared by the Auditor, contains much interesting and variable information upon this subsect.

The interest and the security of the comparers of the The interest and the security of the commerce of the Eric and Oswego Canals, demand the immediate com-pletion of the improvements which have been recom-

The amount required for this purpose can only be ob-The smooth required for this purpose can only see on-tained by some mode of taxation. The revenues of the canals have already been anticipated for other purposes, and a large amount of drafts upon them are now out-standing and under protest. If the canal revenues were not thus absorbed, the Constitution would not admit of

standing and under protest. If the canal revenues were not thus absorbed, the Constitution would not admit of their application to these purposes.

The amount required for these important, if not indepensable objects, will not much exceed one year's interest of the debt at has been proposed to create for the completion of our public works, or the amount of \$5.50,000 which our Canals annually pay in the Treasury for the support of the State Government, and the payment of the interest of the State debt, created for the New-York and Eric Railroad, and for other purposes.

The judicions expenditure of \$5.35,000 will nearly double the capacity of the Eric Canal; will admit of the convenientuse of the enlarged boats, will cheapen navigation and protect its commerce from the danger of an entire interruption, by the failure of the structures alluided to by the state engineer. Fifty thrushed dollars will in like manner improve the channel of the Oswego Canal. The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars will connect the Black River Canal with the Black River at High Falls; will enable the inhabitants along fifty four miles of the course of that river and its tributaries, to use it for the purposes of transporting their lumber and other products to market. One hundred thousand dollars will extend the Genessee Valley Canal to Cuba, a distance of sixteen miles.

These Canals are the property of the peoule of this

bars will extend the Genesse Valley Canal to Cuba, a distance of sixteen mules.

These Canals are the property of the people of this State. They now contribute more than had a million annually toward the support of Government and the payment of the State debt, besides the annual charge of \$1,300,000, to pay the interest and principal of the Canal debt, which fall upon the people of the State, if the Commerce of the Canals is diverted from them.

When the canal debt is paid, the revenues of the public work will belong to the people of the State, to be applied by them to such purposes as they may deem proper. It cannot be that there is any unwillingness on the part of the people of this State to have the sum of \$758,000 raised by some form of taxistion, where the object to be attained by its expenditure are so important to the interest commerce of our State and to the interest of different localities and to the preservation of their own property. If it is expedient to pay ten million dollars to finish our public works, it is certainly wine and expedient to secure a large portion of the advantages to their own contemplation, when it can be done by so small an expenditure.

The improvements recommended will, in no degree, conflict with the proposed enlargement of the Eric Canal, on the contrary, they will hasten the completion of that work, by increasing our domestic commerce, chespening transportation and enlarging the revenues of our public works.

1 still entertain the opinion expressed in my Annual Message, that the honor and interest of the State of

of our public works.

I still entertain the opinion expressed in my Annual Message, that the honor and interest of the State of New-York require the completion of the Eric Canal Entergement. I size think the Osweyo and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, should also be increased the proposed dimensions of 7 feet depth and 70 feet width, and I recommend that an annual application of at least one million of doffars be secured by one of the modes suggested by me at the commencement of the session for the purpose of effecting these objects.

I suggest a moderate annual appropriation, because past experience and the history of our Canals demonstrate that the efficiency of appropriations depend less upon their amount, than upon the wisdom, economy and fidelity with which they are applied.

There the prudent pelley which was pursued before 1805, this State constructed and nearly paid for six hundred and fifty six miles of Canals, connecting the Hudson Erret with the Eric, Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca and Crooked Lakes, and with the valleys of the Chemiang and Suspenhams Elvers.

This great system of internal improvement cost only \$11,602,052 7b, although it was conducted under great destinantages, as the Eric Canal raversed a great extent of dense forests and pestilential swamps. Since that time we have expended on our Canals \$25,245,000, beside \$2,471,000 paid for internet, no public work commenced subsequent to 1835 has been completed.

Mr. Coolky inoved to refer it to the Select Committee on the subject of Mr. Vanderbilt's resolution.

Mr. Coolky contended that this Committee.

ommittee on the subject of Mr. Vanderbilt's resolution Mr Covers contended that this Committee

were discharged, having made their report. On this a debate arose, in which Messrs, CORNELL, JONES, CONGER, VAN SCHOGNHOVEN, and A motion to refer to the Committee of the

Whole was lost, and the message was referred to the Select Committee on the Canals. And then Mr. Cooley resumed his remarks in a review of the report of the minority. Afternoon Session.

On motion of Mr. Cooler, the Flushing Bridge bill was ordered to a third reading.
On motion of Mr. Morgan, the East River
Mutual Insurance Company bill was ordered to a third

THE SPECIAL CRICIS. Mr. VANDERBILT's resolutions were resumed.

Mr. Cooliny proposed an amendment to the Mr. Cooler's projected an amendment to the revolutions, which allows the \$200,000 to stand, and adopted the plan of Mr. Bristel to make permanent the tariff of tolls as in 1852. This was debated by several Senators, and agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to include the Champlain Canal. Carried 12 to 4.

Mr. BARTLETT, after briefly reviewing the debate which had occurred, ofered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to report a hall providing for the issue of \$0.000.000 in bonds for the completion of the Eric and Genesce Valley and Black River Canals, the proposed issue to be submitted to the people, according to the requisitions of the Constitution. Mr. Coners advocated the plan at length.

providing for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually to the enlargement. Lost, Ayes, 6; Nays, 17; as was

Mr. BARTLETT's amendment.
Mr. BARCOCK contended that including the noved to strike out, and the words " Champlain Ca were stricken out.

Mr. WRIGHT then offered a proposition looking to the enlargement of locks on the Champlain Ca-nal Lort—Ayes 9, Nays 15. The resolutions were reported to the Senate.

On a question of agreeing with the report of the Committee, Mr. Committee moved to table them and make them the special order for to morrow. Lost, The resolutions were then ordered to a third

reading. Ayes 20, Nays 5—Messra, Bartlett, Cornell, Davesport, Jones and McMurray.

The final vote on the resolutions was set down for 11 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. Appropriating \$200 a year for the education

Tuscarora Indiana To authorize a tax for Police expenses in the Eighth and Ninth Wards of Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to grade lines in

City of Brooklyn. Mr. Loomis reported the annual bill for the current expenses of Government. Ordered to a third

An adverse report was made to the bill for the improvement of the old State Hall, which was con-curred in and the bill rejected.

The bill making appropriations for the West-

n House of Refuge was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the support of the Idiot Asylum as ordered to a third restling.

Mr. D. Gilmork reported the following bills

To authorize the New-York and Buffalo Railroad to build branch tracks. Third reading.

To amend the general railroad act in relation

pital. Third reading.

To extend the time for the completion of the e and Watertown Railroad, and for other purposes

aird reading.

The doors were closed under a call of the Only 67 members having answered to their

Mr. Chamberlin moved a call of the House. Sustained-45 to 12.

The lobbies and galleries being cleared, the

Mr. Galk moved to dispatch the Sergeantarms to bring in the absentees. Carried. Eleven members being brought in by the Serreant at arms, a portion of whom were fined for being

Mr. L. H. SMITH moved that the call be sus-A esamunication was received from the Gov-

ernor urging upon the Legislature the importance of such action as will eccure the early increase of the ca-pacity of the canals to allow the passage of boats of ind tuppage. Mr. Busnoughs said there was no time to have this subject laid on the table to await the printing of the document. Why has this message been sent here? He thought we could answer. It was the fear the Governor that a certain measure before the Sen of the Governor that a certain measure before the Sen-ate (to smead the Constitution in regard to the manner of improving the Casals) would pass in that body and become a law. This design of the Message was to change the current of opinion here. His six inch sys-tem of enlargement whice had some triends at the out-set is fast losing them here. He knows there are sev-onty men on this floor who go for an amendment of the Constitution. This is why we have his Message re-versed as a series again to to industrie. Constitution. This is why we have his Message re-vamped and again sent in to influence the House in fa-vor of the plan to tag the people a million a year for six years to improve the Canals. The Governor knows that the proposition will pass the Senate, and he wishes to whip Members into the traces.

Mr. Burroughs moved that the Message be eferred to the Committee of the Whole.

Afternoon Session. Mr. KENNEDY moved to reconsider the vote of this morning laying the special orders, and among them the Temperance Bill, on the table. Carried—53

Mr. KENNEDY moved to take up the Temper-Mr. Jackson moved to take up third reading lis. Lest. Mr. Jackson moved to lay the special order

n the table, to take up the Governor's Message.

Mr. Burkovous hoped not. Mr. Jackson's motion was lost, 28 to 47. The House resolved into Committee of the Whole on the bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating

Mr. HoLLy moved to strike out all after the ensetting clause, and to introduce a substitute, abolishing all license laws, making the retailer of rum responsible for damage done by drunkards, and making drunken-

Mr. WHEELER spoke in favor of the bill as Mr. JEELY moved to rise and report pro

Mr. BENAN supported the bill. The Committee rose and the House adj'd.

The Maine Law in the Assembly.

The following are the Ayes and Noes on Mr. Kennedy's motion to reconsider the vote laving on the table the Special Order for this afternoon, (the Maine Law) Tuesday, April 5, 1853:

Maine Law) Tuestasy, April 5, 253;

Ayra-Masara Ashley, Beckwith, Beman, Blauvelt, Burnet, Euruogita, Case, Champin, Chatfield, Cook, Ellawarta, I. N. Ely, Emans, Finch, Gutord, B. T. Galssore,
Green, B. Hall, Handin, Hastings, Haycen, Hickox, Holley,
Hoyle, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Kennedy, Kneeland, Lawrence, Littlejohn, Loomis, Loder, Martin, Miller, Pettengill, Petera, J. Reid, L. Reed, Rogers, A. B. Rose, J. Rose,
P. W. Rose, Seasions, W. A. Smith, Stanford, Streeter,
Temple, Townsend, Van Alstine, Webb, Wecks, Weich,
Wood-55. Noss-Mesers Chamberlin, Clapp, J. E. Ely, Forsyth, Patten, Gale, J. K. Gardner, D. Guimore, Glover, Hendee,

Nors- McBr. Chardner, D. Chimore, Glover, Hendee, fletcherson, Hibbord, Ingalis, Jasanon, Kearney, Livingston, Walburn, Marsh, McBurney, McLean, Noble, O'Brien, Odell, O'Kecte, L. Osgood, Patterson, Payne, Searing, C. Smith, L. H. Smith, R. P. Smith, Rassell Smith, S. S. Smith, Spaker, Sprague, St. John, D. B. Taylor, West-36.

Alden, Amshry, Barker, Bouton, Sush-Amen's—Mean's Aldem, Ambry, Barker, Booton, Sush-nell, Bush, Cary, Carpenter, Crocker, Delair, Dukios, A. H. Gardiner, Heddey, A. C. Hall, Holmes, Howard, Howes, Loursbury, McClary, Osborn, J. C. Osgood, Perzins, Per-sons, Shaw, B. Smith, Speaker, Stewart, Stratton, W. Tay-lor, Ten Eyck, Thorne, Van Vranken, Wedekind, West-wer, Whitsomb, Wilson, Winnas—30.

-The land of unrivalled peculation is Russia. The New-York Common Council men ought to remove there. However, just now would be a bad time for them to go. The Emperor is having a grand

overhaul of some of the chief swindlers. Several prominent Generals have already been punished, and there are getting ready for it. On Feb. 21 a ukuse degraded into cavalry officers Gen. Uschatoff, Gen. Arbasow and Gen. Grabbe; the last named commanded an army corps in the Hungarian army. All had previously held high places on the Imperial staff. officers, along with Admiral Kolaskoff, Gen. Manders tern, and Gen. Sass, (also a Hungarian fighter.) are also to be tried by a special court martial, with Prince Paskleartch as its President. Three of the criminals are of German birth, namely, Grabbe, Sass and Manderstern. The plundering operations of the whole crew are understood to have been enormous. They were all members of a special committee, appointed in 1814, and this office gave them the opportunities of carrying off the vast amount of booty, for which they are

Appointments by the President, Fo and with the advice and consent of the Senate CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

Collectors.

Adams Treat, District of Belfast, Maine, vice Maurice Blake, removed.

Biake, removed.

George P. Sewall, District of Bangor, Maine, vice Vm. C. Hammatt, removed.

John Cousens District of Kennebunk, Maine, vice Duniel Remick, removed,

Bion Bradbury, District of Passomaquoddy, Maine,
vice Daniel Killry, removed. ce Daniel Kilby, removed. John Babson, District of Wiscasset, Malne, vice Jere-

miah Bally, removed.
Charles N. Bodhab, District of Bath, Naine, vice David Bronson, removed.
Daniel W. Dorman, District of Machias, Maine, vice Wm. B. Smith, removed.
Eura Carter, Jr., District of Portland and Falmouth, Maine, vice Luther Jewett, removed.
Edmond Wilson, District of Waldoborough, Maine, Naine, Naine

Fine Bels B. Haskell, removed.

Philip F. Thomas, District of Baltimore, Maryland, sire George P. Kane, removed.

Edmund Wright, District of Edenton, North Carolina, vice James E. Norficet, whose commission has ex-James A. Jones, District of Sandusky, Ohio, vice HarSOUTH AMERICA.

A private letter from a gentleman resident in Buenos Ayres, published in The London News of the 21st ult., gives an interesting account of the siege of that city, and the condition of affairs at the time of writing, three weeks previous to our last dates.

Burnos Ayres. Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1853.

I am sorry to say I cannot quote (to use a mercantile phrase) any improvement in our State since last packet, unless indeed it be an improvement that things have well nigh come to the worst, when, the proverb tells us, they mend. When I wrote last the forces from the country districts were besieging the town, having surrounded it on all but the water side. They are commanded, as I told you, by Colonels Lagon, Olmos, Rastoa, and one or two others. These men, as you may remember, had all cordially joined in the movement which led to the rejection of Urquizs on the 10th of Sept, and had been promoted by this Government to offices of trust and importance. They have now assembled solidiers and militia from the country, in number from 4,000 to 8,000, and have besieged the city for two months. As yet they have not made any direct attack, but have confined themselves to skirmishes, and to measures which deprive us as much as possible of provisions. The advanced posts of the denders of the city extend to a distance of about a mile and a half all round the land side from the couter. In the city we have not had only about 2,000 coldiers, and 5,000 or nd a half all round the land side from the center and a half all round the land side from the couter. In the city we have only about 2,000 soldiers, and 5,000 or 6,000 national guards, principally consisting of young men previously engaged in commercial pursuits, without any experience of war, but who have hitherto mani-fested a spirit of patriotic determination, which has doubtless deterred the enemy from making an attack. There is an Italian and a German legion also, but few other forceioners are in arms.

other foreigners are in arms.

At the beginning of the month very little was done in the way of furtification; stakes were placed across several of the streets, to prevent the approach of cavalry, and one or two trenches were due; but now nearly every street is entrenched, and some of the most important are also defended by cannon. Nothing of important cook place for some time; sailies were made by the besieged in which they showed much bravery, but derived little permanent advantage—since, although they drove the enemy back, they were unable to retain the position they had gained. The principal dependence of the town lay in Colonel Pedro Rossay Pelgramo (an adopted son of the late dictator), who had great influence in the south, and left this early in December to repair to the south, and raise forces for the relief of the city. At his departure he received a promise from the Goverament to send him generals, officers, and infantry, as soon as he should have assembled his forces (consisting entirely of cavalry) at a certain distance from the town.

On the 2d of January a bulletin was issued by the Government, stating that he was near the city with 5,000 mon. This announcement greatly raised the hopes of the besieged, and they looked forward to the certain discomiliure of the besiegers, hemmed in as they would have been between the forces of the city and those of Col. Pedro Rossas. If the Government had fulfilled its promise of sending him officers and infantry, as it might easily have done, this would probably have been the result; but Rossa, who confessed himself to be only a soldier and no General, and usequal to the toak of directing the neovements of an army, lay on the south side of the river Solado, at a distance of about thirty leagues from here, waiting day after day for the promised succors solide never came.

The Government had at length, fourteen days after her foreigners are in arms. At the beginning of the month very little was done in

slie of the river Solado, at a distance of about thirty leagues from here, waiting day after day for the promised succors which never came.

The Government had at length, fourteen days after their bulletin, completed their preparations for sending the men, and were about to dispatch them in a small steamer they had called La Merced, and some sailing vessels, when, on the 19th ult, the steamer Corrêo came down the river from Urquirs in Entre Rios, and took up her station in the outer roads immediately in front of the city, together with a brig-of war belonging to Buenos Ayres, which she had captured on her way down, and had manned and srmed. This steamer Corrêo belonged to Buenos Ayres, and conveyed Urquirs when he left here on the 8th of September to open the Congress at Sania Fé. He had detained her ever since, and a few weeks ago he manned her with a crew of a hundred English, Americans and French, with some heavy guns, and then sent her down here to harass Buenos Ayres. This vossel, being tous much superior to the Merced steamer, and, as the Government appear to have thought, to any force they could bring against her, the Government did not venture to dispatch the necessary assistance to Pedro Rosas. The consequences have been most serious to the constitutional cause.

Rosas defeated Colonel Olima in a partial engage.

assistance to Pedro Rosas. The consequences have been most serious to the constitutional cause.

Roses defeated Colonel Olimas in a partial engagement which took place on the 14th uit, but on the 24th excessed the Salado with 3,000 men to look for the expected troops from Buenos Ayres, and was confronted by an equal force of the enemy. Of these troops, 500 were what is celled "Indios marsos," or tame fadians, because they are a little less wild thun those called "asy-age," though they are less to be trusted, having aided to their native duplicity some acquaintance with European facilities that the second of the control of the co junction with the enemy, attacked their former allies, threw them into confusion, and drove them across the river. We have had no further account of them, but it is probable they are irremediably dispersed. Nor is this all. Resea, whose name and precitige were a tower of strength, was taken prisoner and conducted in triumph to Legos's head quarters at St. José de Flores, a village distant abeut a issues and a half from Brenos Ayres. Thus were the hopes of assistance from the south completely disappointed. All the rest of the province is in the hands of the enemy.

The intelligence, however, of this discomiture did not apparently at least make any alteration in the de-

The intelligence, however, of this discommiture did not, apparently at least, make any alteration in the desitions. On the contrary, they immediately issued proclamations acknowledging the fact, but declaring their fixed resolution to hold out to the last, and rather period anid the runs of the city than submit to the terms offered by their opposituat. Thus, then, matters remain at the present moment. The most energetic preparations are being made for the decease of the town against attack. An Italian and German legion have been formed, and most extravagact bounties are being offered to men to collet among the regular troops. The Government have also within the last few days purchased some sailhave also winhin the last few mays purchased some sating vessels, and are endeavoring by the silurement of high bounties to man them with foreigners. The worst, however, is, that the measures of the Government are almost always adopted too late. They certainly cannot be acquitted of the charge of being inasequate to the

shmost always adopted too late. They certainly cannot be acquitted of the charge of being invisquate to the crusts.

Supported as they are by the great majority of the Sala of Representatives of the province, and by the greater number of the inhabitants of the city, they ought to have made all the necessary preparations weeks ago, and might have done so; in which case they would probably have secured at least a temporary victory, whereas their case is now well nigh desperate. This, then, is our present condition; we are confined to a semi-circle whose radius is about a mile and a half, no communication being allowed beyond, by either party, except to foreigners, and then only on special occasions. We are reduced to a scanty and dear provision of meat, vegetables and milk, the latter almost completely beyond the reach of the poorer classes, the former is brought only from Colonia, in the Banda Oriental, on the opposite side of the river, and 25 miles of. Business is almost entirely suspended, although the Custom house, which was completely closed for six weeks, and afterwards only opened for four hours a day, is now open for the usual time. The pooter classes are in a state of much destitution. So long as the town holds out, such will, apparently, our state continue to be.

An embassy leaves to morrow for Brazil to represent to that Government, which was Unquiza's ally aguinst General Rosss in February last, that Urquiza has violated the terms of the treaty then made, one article of which was that, Hossa being deposed, the Province of Buence Ayres should be left in full possession of privileges to nominate its own Government as it hought fit. This embassy is a most forform hope, for it is utverly unlikely that Brazil will engage in a war with Urquiza on such a question; and, even if it did, the intervention would come too late; for I do not think it possible that the city could hold out until it was made available.

It is reported that Urquiza has fitted out some vessels in Entre Rios, and is now clove to this p

message, the English Admiral has determined to take no notice of it, and the American Commodore is said to have declared that if they attempt to act upon it, he will

have declared that if they attempt to act upon it, he wantink their vessels.

Anyhow, an attack upon the city by land, at least, is expected to be made on Thursday. If the defenders of the town stand firm, they may resist double the number of assailants; but it is much to be feared that there are some within who will gladly admit the enemy, and then the town must fall a prey to the vengeance of Urquiza; God grant the not to the unrestrained fury of his savage followers, irritated by the long and unlooked for defense. There will doubtless be fearful scenes, if the town be taken by storm. I trust that if the Government, upon consideration, deem resistance hopeless, they will town be taken by storm. I trust take it the Government, upon consideration, deem resistance hopeless, they will endeavor, through the foreign agents to make terms with Urquirs, and surrender the city, rather than by a fruitless opposition, provoke his vengeance. I think it right to add, that many doubt altogether the truth of the ascertion that Urquirs is coming, or that Lagos will storm the town on the 3d of February. I believe that mether assertion can be distinctly traced to authority. neither assertion can be distinctly traced to authority. I have given them to you because they are generally beneved. Of the verbal notice of the bon a no doubt, as I have it from authority.

is no doubt, as I have it from sub-original there is no doubt, as I have it from sub-original to the outside party every day, in order to get fresh meat, her otheres were accused of holding improper communication with the besieging party. I believe this accusation false and unjust. However, the suspiction was enough to create a very general ill-feeling against them, increased by the circumstance that General Guido, who had been banished by the Government, took shelter on board; and also that, while in Eartre Rica, before the war brake out with Buenos Ayres, the Vixen supplied the steamer Corfo with twenty tune of coal.

Worse than this, Mr. Gore was denounced by the populace as being in communication with the enemy. The Government sent to him, through Mr. Hood, the Coasul, requesting him to beyon the country. This he co-

fused to do, and on the 6th his passports were forwarded to him, and he embarked in the Vixen. This is a very swkward business. Though I don't believe Mr. Gare did anything wrong, he may have been impraient, and at any rate, in the excited state of public feeling, his his would hardly have been accure had be remained. More-ever, although accredited to the President of the Argustine Confederation as Busenes Ayres, at that time Unquiza, he had nover recognized the Government of Busenes Ayres since Urquiza's rejection in September, nor was he recognized by that Gavernment as "Charge d'Affaires de S. M. R." So that he had here no diplomate status.

mat e status.

Admiral Henderson came up in his dag ship from Rie Admiral Henderson came up in his highest proven have on the Stat. We have also a small brig of war, the Bonetta, the French Admiral, in the Sessetria, with two scamers and a frigate (Commodore McKever, U.S.N., with an 18 gun vessel; Brazilian, Spanish, and other ressels of war; so that we are not unprotected, if we find it necessary to ask for protection. The Admirals and other foreign dignitaries have paid several visits to and other foreign dignitaries have paid several visits to endeavor to mediate, but in with. Neither

and other foreign dignitaries have puls several visits to Lagos to endeavor to mediate, but in vain. Neither party will give way an inch. Lagos is trying Pedre Ross for rebestion. "Quis tuterit Gracehoa?"

Fig. 2.—A meeting of the foreign commanders, consols, &c., is said to have taken place yesteridy, to consult upon the measures proper to be adopted; and it is reported that they have represented to the Government the inutility of prolonging the contest, and recommended them to give in. There is, however, so public evidence of this, on the contrary, everything looks like a determination to resist to the last. An attack to morrow, the 3d, is still talked of, but disbehered by many. I have great doubts whether it would succeed. It is generally thought that Briguian has not left Entre Rios. The threat of bombarisment from the water is a bruisen faimer. Pedro Rossa has been sequitted by his judges, and liberated on parole. The embassy departs in the packet for Rio, headed by Gen. Pacheco, late Minister of War and Commander-in Chief; any how it will be too late. This have I brought down the history of our condition to the vary latest moment, as the packet starts in an hour.

(By Telegraph.]

Boston, Tuesday, April 5, 1858. A letter received in this city dated Bacaco Ayres, Feb. 18, says that "Urquiza has crossed the Parana on his march to Buenos Ayres, at the head of men, which would be largely increased at Santu F6.

The Government at Buenos Ayres proposed to make a new paper emission of thirty millions dollars, which would make the paper currency nearly valueless. Doubloons are up to 334."

TEXAS

From The N. O. Picayune, 29th att. By the arrival of the steamship Toxas esterday, we have Galvesten papers to the 35th lest, nelusive, and a big pile of exchanges from the integer (the lusty young State of Texas.

The News states that the amount subscribed the Texas Central Railroad by the citizens of Galves ton exceeds \$450,000 A meeting was held at Alto, Cherokee Co.

A meeting was held at Alto, Cheronce Coin relation to the proposed telegraph line through Eastern Texas, from Galveston to Texas. The Galveston
Nose says: "Commissioners were appointed, books
opened and stock promptly subscribed. The chizens of
Alto say that they will take stock in the line to the
amount of \$4,000. Mr. C. C. Clute, agent of Mesera.
Smith & Ward, has visited Marshall and Henderson.
The present was when our correspondent wrome, that The prospect was, when our correspondent wrote, the \$6,000 worth of stock would be raised in Marshall, each The News learns that Trinity River is rising The Matagorda Tribune announces the w-

The Matagorial Tribine announces the actival of Col. Whiting, of the U. S. Topographical Ragineers, accompanied by a surveying party, to make a thorough reconnessance of the Colorado River, asceptain the practicability of its improvement, and decide on the best method of applying the \$20,000 appropriated therefor by Congress.

The Indianola Bulletin says there is a large

uantity of Cotton still remaining on plantations, a Davis, who was in jail for killing Charles M. Cramer, late Constable at Indianola, has been dis-

arged. Business at Indianola is reasonably good for The San Antonio Ledger says the spring is a

Another new paper is announced, The Texas

Mercary, to be published at Seguin, Guadalupe County.

The Indianata Bulletin says that no better evidence could be given of the increase of intelligence in Texas than the rapidity with which book stores are multiplying. We think the rapid increase of well-edited newspapers in Texas is fully as good evidence on that point. papers in Texas is fully as good evidence on that point.

A case of kidnapping occurred at Corpus
Christi en the night of the lat inst, and caused intense
excitement. A negro girl, the property of Mrs. Gravia,
was carried of and run into Maxico. The Nucesa Falley
says a reward of \$300 is offered for the apprehension
of the abductor, who is supposed to be a man named
W. F. Leon. Another, named Wm. Thompson, has
been arrested on a charge of siding and abotting.

From The N. O. Frozyne, 2015 alt.

FROM ARANSAS.-The U.S. transport steamer agorda Bay the 35th at 2 P. M. Came into the South west Pass Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. A large num

ber of ships were at anchor outside, bound in. schooner Esther Burn, from Aransas, was at anch The Fashion transported from the ship Irene. The reason transported from the sing freeze capt. Williams, at anoher off Managoria, 388 men and boys belonging to the 2d Regiment Dragoons and 8th Intantry, with the following officers: Lieut. Garacche, commanding, 4th Artillery: Lieut. Whiting, 4a; Lieut. Gibbor, 4a; Lieut. Blake, 8th Infantry: Lieut. Bagby, 4a; Lieut. Stockton, 5a; and Will Hammond, medical officer, all in line health, and landed them at Powder House wharf, on route for the interior on the 25th.

The ship sailed on the 24th at 4 P. M., for Mobile or New Orleans. Received also on board from the Irene, Mr Wm. Berry, mate, and four men, part of the crew of the brig Manzanillo, of Prospect, Me., from Baltimore, bound to Barbadose, that was ran into on the 4th March, at I A. M. in lat. 34 40, lon. 72 39. on the 4th March, at i. A. M. in lat. 34 40, lon. 72 19, by a schooner. The schooner struck bows on about the mainmast, carrying the mainmast away, losing her box-sprit, and cutting the brig down to the water's edge. The captain (Berry) by some means got overbaard and was lost. The man mission may have got on board the schooner, but it is uncertain. They were taken off the wreck by the slip Irene on the 6th. Mr. Berry thinks the brig sunk shortly after leaving her.

Left at Matagorda Bay the United States woil steamer Perseverance, Forbes, to leave on the 25th via Galveston. The steamer James L. Day was up

The New Pass Across the Rocky Mountains The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, of the 19th ult., contains the following letter from Col. Miles, ste tioned at Fort Fillmore, New-Mexico:

FORT FILLHORE, New Mexico, Jan 4 1853 FORT FILLMORE, New Mexico, Jan. 1, 1501.

My DEAR FRIEND:

a few cotton seed with the sample of the cotton, given
to me to-day by Lt. Whipple of the Topographical Eagineers, which he brought with him from the Pimo Village on the Gils River. The cotton seems to be of fine
quality and may be of service by transplanting it on the
Arkunas, and I will thank you to distribute it to whoever you think will cultivate it.

cuality and may be of service by transplanting it on the Arkansas, and I will thank you to distribute it to whoever you think will cultivate it.

A month ago I wrote to your able Representative in Congress, Mr. Johnson, and told him of the near route discovered from Albuquerque, in New Mexico, to San Francisco, in California, a journey in distance of not over nearly lies days for loaded segons. As Albuquerque and Fort Smith, it being only 10° in longitude from the former. For 100 miles east of Albuquerque, a road can be made without trouble as good as could be found in any country. This is far east as has been explored. No doubt the balance of the way is as good as that known, for Major Steen, of the 1st Dragnons, says he has explored west of Fort Smith and sorth of the Canadian set he Salt Plains, puward of 350 miles, (shout half way), and at all times he found good water, plenty of wood, and fine graving. I propose that the troops absend open this road and locate four posts on it—one as the Pecas, crossing of parallel 30° north latitude; the other on the waters of the Canadian, near parallel of longitude; and the neighborhood of parallel 100° upst longitude; and the other on the team parallel of parallel 100° upst longitude; and the other on the team parallel of parallel 100° upst longitude; and the other on the team parallel of the first Arbuckle, on further east—the two latter of troops from the 7th Military Department, the two domes by troops from the Th Military Department, the two domes by troops from the Th Military Department of the two domes by troops from the Th Military Department, the two domes by the Balt supplies to be drawn over the floorer route from Fort Smith. That treaties be mails with the lickarie and Mancalerie Apaches rensping east of Albuquerque on the line of this road, as they removed west of the Rio Grande on to the Gis. That the mail route monthly or semi-monthly be made between Fort Smith and albuquerque on the line of this road, as they removed west of the Rio Grande on to the Gis

Fort Smith is, in my opinion, the nearest point to New Mexics, of any other town where steambouts can reach, and must certainly, in time, absorb all trade to that territory. The opening of the road and removal of the Apaches will develop the resources of New Mexico, which is rich in mineral, and is a fine grazing country.

which is rich in miners, and is a me good for agricul-tural purposes of any kind, as well as that on the streams flowing from the White Mountain, east of Alburyasrane. May you get your road—it is due you, as well as to the interest of the United States—when once established, is will be the only one travelled. Truly yours,

To Capt John Rogers C.M. Port Smith, Ark,

"This work can be done at a moderate cost, so as to allew the enlarged boats, not drawing more than three and a half feet of water, to pass each other.

"The authority to do this work, if given at all, should be given promptly, that forwarders and boat building may make their arrangements understandingly in reference to the business of the next season.

"The State has suffered largely in her revenues for the last three or four years, from the uncertainty exacting as to the future condition of the Canals, and as a The Cayuga, Seneca and Champlain Canals Surgeyor.
Albert H. Clark, at Sun Podro, California, vice Hope ere included in the motion.

Mr. Coosex then offered an amondment M not leave here until 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

to suffer.

Siege of Buenos Ayres.

BURNOS AVERS, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1853.